THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers, NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance. THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854. WHOLE NO. 1709.

Choice Poetry.

ON THE DEATH OF THOMAS NOON TALFOURD.

Ere the war-clouds darkly closing,
Shudder to the rending flash,
Ere a world holds breath to listen
To the opening thunder-crash;
Hear, from yonder seat of judgment,
Words of peace—the true—the best—
Ah!—the noble words are stilled,
And a noble heart hath rest!

Dead! He should have died hereafter!
Time had come for such a word,
When the day of fight was over,
And the triumph-bells were heard.
Statesman—Minister of Justice—
Friend of all who needed friend,
Poet—might ye not have tarried,
Seen our conflict to an end?

Had the Statesman marked his nation
Check and crush invading might;
Had the upright Judge, rejoicing,
Watched the victory of the Right;
Had the oppress'd one's Friend beheld us
Raise the weak—dash down the strong,
Then, perchance, the Poet's utterance
Had awaked in glowing song.

Other was the dread decretal,
Life and Death obey their Lord,
And the golden bowl is broken,
And unloosed the silver cord.
In the very hour when Duty
To her dearest task was wed,
Pleading for the poor and needy,
Talfourd's gentle spirit fled.

What is left to those who mourn him!
When the last sad rite is paid,
When—but not with hopeless sorrow—
Earth to earth is humbly laid.
Call his image from the marble,
Let the rich memorial tell
How he earned the love we bore him,
That we loved him long and well.

Let it speak of kindliest nature,
Of the large, yet subtle mind,
Of a heart all overflowing
With affection for his kind.
Speak of honor—trust—and kindness,
Of a hand preventing need,
And of whisper from the giver
Making bounty rich indeed.

Then record how he undaunted,
Fought through faction's wild turmoil,
To uphold the Thinker's title
To the earnings of his toil.
How low cant and selfish cunning
Barred his onward course in vain,
Till he foiled and chained the plunderers
Of the Labor of the Brain.

Speak of eloquence, beguiling
Foes themselves to own its sway,
Rich with many an ancient jewel
Touched with Art's all-kindling ray.
Then inscribe his Poet-honors—
Nay—that record be his own—
Little recks true bard of memory
Passing with a sculptured stone.

Ere least. Battle's signal
Sullen booms o'er sea and plain.
Wake ye at that fatal summons,
Fabled Choosers of the Slain!
Who, beside our red-cross banner,
Falls, its foremost champion there—
Flinging down a life, and winning
Name that Time himself shall spare?

Gallant heart! But happier, nobler,
Held the doom 'twas his to meet,
Who,—declaring Heaven's own message—
Died upon the judgment seat.
On his lip that holy lesson
All his life had taught, he cried—
"Help the humble—help the needy—
HELP WITH LOVE." So TALFOURD died!

—London Punch.

Original Sketch.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A SINGLE MAN, THROWING SOME LIGHT ON THE MYSTERY OF HIS REMAINING SINGLE; FOUND AMONG HIS PAPERS

BY ELIZA L. SPROAT.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am a bachelor; after a thirty-nine years sojourn in this wilderness of female snares and man-traps, conscious at every step of being on the verge of some unseen pitfall, I have yet, (owing to that singular acuteness of perception which is such a distinguishing characteristic of our family,) been enabled to descry and shun the incipient premonitions of female advances, in hundreds of cases to which the society in which I moved (the first circles) seemed perfectly blind. Many a simple greeting, many a seeming formal note, many a glance apparently directed to some indifferent person, have I thus been enabled to resolve into its true insidiousness; and now, I am proud to repeat, at the age of thirty-nine, I am still a single man.

I am naturally a meditative person; which, indeed, is true of all our family; if there is any one characteristic for which we are more remarkable than others, it is that we reflect.

I was in this mood when, walking one day to the extreme limits of our extensive grounds, I looked for a sizeable stream, which I had been accustomed to see pushing its way out of a sort of cavern in the side of the hill, and found to my surprise, that the bed of the stream was dry. Here was a novelty; and although we are, as a general thing, opposed to novelty, as being subversive of everything, I allowed myself, in this [illegible]

[illegible] light ahead. With that indomitable [illegible] which, under trying circumstances, [illegible] been known to distinguish us, I scrambled [illegible] few minutes later was rewarded with [illegible] of day; I should say evening, for the [illegible] sun was slanting broadly down a street, [illegible] ing the chimneys, bronzing the trees, [illegible] flame in every separate window pane, [illegible] forming other miracles, such as setting [illegible] on fire, and turning the peaceful figure [illegible] mer with a scythe, on the weathercock, [illegible] an avenging angel, too dazzling for [illegible] behold.

I had been so long in the darkness [illegible] cavern, that the transformations made [illegible] setting sun appeared to me as if I beheld [illegible] for the first time, and so held my attention [illegible] I had walked several squares before [illegible] me as strange that the cavernous passage [illegible] have led directly back to the city. The [illegible] itself, moreover, I had never noticed before, [illegible] though familiar, as I thought, with every [illegible] of my native B——. I looked up at [illegible] ner—Squash Street; strange! I had [illegible] with that cognomen before: I turned to [illegible] and rather slobbering boy, who sat on [illegible] stone, chewing a leather shoe-string, and [illegible] him to direct me to Washington street, [illegible] he first stared disrespectfully, and [illegible] there "wasn't none." Grieved, but [illegible] prised, at this illustration of the natural [illegible] vity of the lower classes, I next addressed [illegible] self to a quite majestic looking person, [illegible] walked with eyes bent thoughtfully on the [illegible] ment. Perceiving it to be a female, I [illegible] assumed that dignified coolness of manner [illegible] I invariably adopt, as being calculated [illegible] advances, and inquired the way to Washington street.

The person raised her eyes, and with [illegible] signant expression of countenance, replied:

"You've lost your way, my dear; [illegible] no Washington Street in this neighborhood."

My dear!!

Recovering from the first recoil, I [illegible] toward her a glance of severe reproof, [illegible] she received with perfect self-possession, [illegible] fact, with a sort of benignant interest [illegible] was really astounding.

"Madam," I began, and a frown of [illegible] indignation darkened my countenance.

"I crave your pardon," interrupted [illegible] gular person, in a deferential tone; "I [illegible] you most sincerely I meant no disrespect [illegible] be it from me," she added, seriously, "[illegible] advantage of any one, much less an unprotected male."

"Madam!" I shrieked again, indignation almost overcoming my natural dignity.

"Come, come, my dear," said the [illegible] with a sort of amused impatience; "[illegible] very well—I'm sure no one admires [illegible] more than I do, but to the mother of [illegible] and a person as well known in the city [illegible] self, it is really unnecessary; if you [illegible] to find the street you mentioned, [illegible] accept of my protection, I shall be most [illegible] —if not, I must wish you a good evening."

Heavens! what a speech!

Then, probably mistaking the mute [illegible] amazement for acquiescence, she [illegible] arm within hers in a gentlemanly manner, [illegible] thus accompanied, I sallied forth in [illegible] my native street.

First to the west; block after block of [illegible] so like the ones I was accustomed to see [illegible] daily walks, that nothing but minute inspection of separate door-plates could persuade [illegible] I was not passing the mansion of some [illegible] and valued friend.

Then to the south; through the locality [illegible] that class of society which eats boiled [illegible] and onions and codfish, and lives in [illegible] where the front door opens immediately [illegible] the parlor.

Lower still; amid a clacking of looms, [illegible] whizzing of wheels, through whole [illegible] lean weavers and cats and unhealthy [illegible] past a forest of golden balls and taverns [illegible] into an ever-thickening atmosphere [illegible] clothes, and hogs, and beer, and oysters, [illegible] and stale loafers, and rotten vegetables, [illegible] fish, and steaming huckster-women, and [illegible] ing children,—in short, we were evidently in the midst of that degrading and offensive [illegible] usually known as the poor.

Still no Washington Street.

"Certainly not," I exclaimed, looking indignantly; I say looking up, for, as I [illegible] ed, the female who had conducted me [illegible] objectionable locality, was tall, while [illegible] indeed all our family, have never been [illegible] tomed to measure our worth by our inches [illegible] are small, but dignified.

As I remarked, I looked up in indignation, but as night was around us, and I was [illegible] time completely bewildered, I listened in silence to the dreadful proposition of [illegible] gular female, that I should accept the hospitality of her house until the morning. [illegible] it may seem, I tacitly accepted, and [illegible] soon at the door of an elegant house in [illegible] ionable part of the city. A vigorous jerk [illegible] bell was followed by a sound of hurrying steps, and straightway a slender, [illegible] young man came bouncing into the open [illegible] of the female.

"How do, Alfy!" said the latter, [illegible] him with a laconic kiss. "Sir, allow [illegible] present my husband, Mr. Bertram; I am [illegible] Bertram, at your service; my dear, this gentleman, (whose name, as yet, I know [illegible] having lost his way, and being evidently [illegible] from his own residence, has consented [illegible] main with us until the morning."

"Be at home, sir," said the young [illegible] man, apparently confused by the presence [illegible] stranger, but speaking with graceful [illegible] then leading the way to the parlor, refreshments were ordered, and directly after, at my [illegible] he rang for a servant to conduct me [illegible] apartment.

I followed silently, fearful of violating, in some way, the etiquette of this novel [illegible]

[illegible]

Our Picture Gallery.

BANK RESTRICTION. "THREE MILLION RELIEF."

[illegible]

[illegible] soiled by my peculiar mode of travelling: but these discrepancies were instantly put to flight by the enraging discovery that while I was sitting flat and moist in the sand, the large round stone was occupied by the identical toad which had been the cause of my woes.

I looked at him fiercely; he returned my look with a protracted stare, then perpetrated an insult which has never, before or since, been attempted in my presence—he winked.

* During the whole of the above, I had subdued my feelings so far as to succeed in taking copious notes; I am, therefore, prepared to assert that this account is almost as correct as if taken by a real newspaper Reporter.

Selected Articles.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In an article on Deaf Mutes, in a late number of Household Words, we find the following unusual sentiments:

Without agreeing with Aristotle, that the deaf and dumb are and must be altogether brutish, or with Condillac, that they have no memory or reasoning power, we have no doubt whatever, that the impossibility of ever giving them the ordinary access to abstractions renders them necessarily and always the lowest class of rational beings. Their case is infinitely worse than that of the born blind, on this ground:—The blind have to go without an immense deal of knowledge; but they are not precluded from thought as deaf mutes are. This view of the case may be surprising to some people, who are rather romantic, and who have not watched the life of any deaf and dumb per- [illegible]

[illegible]

AN ECCENTRIC ENGLISHMAN.

The Parisians have always in circulation some extraordinary tale or anecdote, in which an Englishman is the principal actor. To be an Englishman, is also to be rich and eccentric —that is, in Paris. The latest issue of this kind bears the usual impress.

Not long since an Englishman, an heir of one of his countrymen's Australian gold mines, had among other dishes for his breakfast, a plate of spinach. As he was about to convey a portion of this delicacy to his mouth, he, (oh! horrors!) discovered there was a hair in it.

His resolution was instantly taken, and uttered sotto voce, "I must have all my domestics shaved, and instantly."

No sooner said than done, their remonstrance to the contrary notwithstanding. This was a little matter in itself, and is simply related as an indication of the nature of a man who was also the hero of the following:

A few days after the shaving match, the Englishman strolled the market St. Honore, John Bull like, with both hands in his trousers pockets, and whistling by way of amusement. Being rich, he had nothing to do, and having nothing to do, he sought for shrimps. Now just at this time, a certain fine looking girl, whom we call Honorine, kept a stall in the [illegible]

[illegible]

THE DREAM ANGEL.

Once the bright angel, whose duty it is to watch over the happiness of man—the guardian angel of the world—flew near the throne of the Heavenly Father, and prayed:

"Give me, O Father, a means by which I may teach man a way how to avoid, to pass, to [illegible] the many [illegible] and temptations which the [illegible] upon him; [illegible] is all always [illegible]. At times his heart is ready to receive the good which a light eternal might [illegible] upon him."

Then the Father spoke to the angel, and said:

"Give him the Dream."

The sweet angel flew over the world with his sister, the Dream.

Far and wide they spread the gentle influence, and the hearts of life-weary mortals were rejoiced.

But the soft breathings of the Dream Angel fell not alike on all.

To the good and gentle, who had sunk to rest amid the blessings of their loved ones, and whose slumber was deepened by the toll of good deeds which they had done, there came soft and silent glimpses of the fair land of light. Forgetting the narrow prison of the world, their souls rose up, and spread broad and [illegible]

[illegible]

Original Letter.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.
SATURDAY, AFTERNOON, JUNE 1, 1854.

ALL THE MATTER OF THIS PAPER IS NOT OF EQUAL INTEREST. IT IS NOT A MERE REPETITION OF A PARAGRAPH.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of this paper are $2 00 per annum, if sold at the Counter. Put $2 50 to subscribers in the city or to one residing out of the County in one Post Office:

- 5 copies for one year, $9,50
- 6 " " " " 11,25
- 7 " " " " 13,00
- 8 " " " " 15,00
- 9 " " " " 16,75
- 10 " " " " 18,50

Anything to Canada, may possess interest to some of our readers. We have not room here to do it as we desire to do, but we will say that the Canadian Government has recently made a very liberal offer to the Post Office Department of this country, which, if the people choose, they can accept. It is, that they will carry the mail between Canada and the United States, for the sum of $4000 per annum, and that the mail matter shall be carried free of postage. This is a large sum to pay for the transportation of the mail, but it is not more than it costs us, and the Canadians will be willing to pay it, rather than lose the benefit of the free postage. We hope the offer will be accepted. We have no objection to the franking privilege, but let the Postage expenses of each Department be directly charged against it—every cent to the right home.

THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—By the subjoined return of the number of stamps issued to the several London Publishers during the last year, it will be seen that the Times still maintains its lead. The return to which they are issued, is as follows:

Daily News,	3,734	Herald,	1,650
Post,	1,300	Globe,	1,000
Chronicle,	1,000	Sun,	1,000
Observer,	1,000	Total,	11,684
Times,	37,000		
Aggregate circulation of London journals,			73,684

The Times thus circulates more than One-fifth of all the daily newspapers published in London, and more than One-third of the aggregate circulation of the weekly journals:

Athenæum,	7,000	News of the	
Atlas,	27,000	World,	63,000
Bell's Life,	90,000	Observer,	7,000
Globe,	1,500	Patriot,	2,000
Illustrated Times,	1,500	Record,	3,000
Leader,	2,000	Spectator,	3,000
Lloyd's,	13,000	Standard, Weekly,	70,000
Literary Gazette,	1,000	Sunday Times,	1,000
Morning Advertiser,	4,000	Weekly Dispatch,	27,000
John Bull,	1,000	Weekly Herald,	1,000
Lancet,	5,000	Weekly News,	20,000
Literary Gazette,	1,000	Total,	271,000

The largest circulation in the above list is that of the Illustrated News, 92,331. It is very satisfactory to think that there are such extensive and influential publications in England.

SECESSIONISM REBUKED.—The Alumni of Columbia College, New York, at a recent meeting, passed resolutions expressive of their deep abhorrence of the treasonable and disunion sentiments uttered from the recent festival of the Tammany Society, and that the College, amply honored by the name of Columbia, amply honored by its own Washington, they will not suffer the name to be used for the purpose of a previously unknown Department. We are a little surprised that the Alumni of the College should remember that name-power and that it was their duty to vote, with all the "pride, pomp and circumstance" of glorious Columbia, but they should remember that name-power and name-honor-power must inevitably give way to the power of the Constitution and the laws of the land"—and they will show their good sense by voting for men only generally but electorally to be inevitable.

A BRIGADIER.—Rev. Wm. Baker, alias Bates, lately a missionary to Burmah, has been placed under $5,000 bail in N. Y., to answer the charge of having sent to filibustering for those parts.

A MISSIONARY SHOT!—One man sent to prison for having two wives; and another, who has from twenty to thirty, appointed Governor of a Territory! But the first is rebelling to the Anglicd doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," and the last of men have a right to locate themselves where upon unoccupied U. S. Territory—both with the sanction of the Government, and by the will of the people—and neither, therefore, of polygamy, Chinese murder of infants, or any other ugly or wickedness which they please!

THE JERSEY BOYS.—Times are common in the Jerseys; and one of the best Circuit Governors that ever, Mr. Charles N. Fine, has just come, received a new appointment. This time, too, at the hands of its fellow Jerseymen, in the city of Camden. It is a large-sized, well-edified town, and the office of Governor is a liberal appointment. It is to be independent in its politics, and to be free in the utterance and progression only in all questions of popular interest." Most Jerseymen especially should support the Jersey Blue-under circumstances like these, and "give it true blue." It is of the greatest importance in its success that it should be generally read.

ANOTHER NAME FOR AN OLD COMPLAINT.—Mr. Jan Ten is the latest patient says:

The King of Prussia, in a political letter, has given to his son-in-law, the Prince of Baden, to be put in the pocket of Charlottenburg, and wrapped himself in the left corner.

—In a political brown study"—pretty good, that! But wouldn't it have been better to say in a blue study? We could imagine around the other day, relative to the habits of the aforesaid brown—with an allusion to the very accidental spoken of above.

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From the 15th of October, 1850, the date of the Maine Law, to the same date in 1851, in Philadelphia, until the 31st of March last, 25,000 prisoners were committed to the jails; number, 2,076 were returned to Court, making an average of about 1000 per month. In 1851, the number accused on information was 1501; committed, 1,000; burglary, 74; drunkenness and disorderly conduct, directly attributable to the use of intoxicating drinks, twenty-five thousand.

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THE TWELVE TONS of finished matter in one mail! And yet they complain that the Post Office does not pay for every department! Of course the people should be taxed to meet the deficit! Print just twelve tons on your paper, and the Post Office Department will carry it for you free! We have no objection to the franking privilege, but let the Postage expenses of each Department be directly charged against it—every cent to the right home.

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THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.—It is affirmed in Vienna that the Greek Government has sent 20,000 men to the Danube, and that the Turks have left but little to their share in that part, with all the materials of war, which they have left behind.

The London Gazette contains an order in Council, dated April 5, directing that all vessels merchant vessels which at this date shall have cleared out for any port in the Mediterranean, or for any port in the Black Sea, or for any port under government of the East India Company, or for any port in China, or for any port in any of the possessions, shall be allowed thirty days from the date of this order for sailing from the loading and departing; and if not at sea by any of the said ports within the said time limited, to proceed, in open examination, it shall appear that the vessel was not at sea at the time limited by the explosion of the above term, providing that the vessel shall not have been at sea on the service of the country, or any vessel taken up for the service of the country, or any vessel under the protection of the British Government.

The Turkish steamer vessel which, prior to the 29th of March, shall have sailed from any foreign port, with arms, gunpowder, munitions of war, or foreign or colonial productions, shall be allowed thirty days from the date of this order for discharge their cargoes, and afterwards forthwith to proceed to Constantinople, and if not at such vessel, if not at sea by any of Her Majesty's ships, shall be detained, and the cargo liable to seizure by any port and Boulogne.

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SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

Congressional News

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

On the 17th, a large number of petitions, as usual, were presented against the Nebraska Bill.

Mr. Brodhead presented a memorial from Northumberland county, Pa., praying that the Homestead Bill be amended so as to provide that all persons who have purchased of the United States public land, be refunded the sums paid therefor, with interest.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Shields—I beg leave to present to the Senate a petition, with some 15,000 names appended to it, upon a very singular and novel subject. The petitioners represent that certain physical and mental phenomena of mysterious import have become so prevalent in this country and Europe, as to engross a large share of public attention. A partial analysis of these phenomena attest the existence:

1st. Of an occult force, which is exhibited in sliding, raising, arresting, holding, suspending, and otherwise disturbing ponderable bodies, apparently in direct opposition to the acknowledged laws of matter, and transcending the accredited power of the human mind. [Laughter.]

2nd. Lights of various forms and colors, and of different degrees of intensity, appear in dark rooms, where chemical action or phosphorescent illumination cannot be developed, and where there are no means of generating electricity, or of producing combustion. [Laughter.]

3rd. A variety of sounds, frequent in occurrence, and diversified in character, and of singular significance and import, consisting of mysterious rappings, indicating the presence of invisible intelligence.—Sounds are often heard like those produced by the prosecution of mechanical operations; like the hoarse murmur of the winds and waves, mingled with the harsh creaking noise of the masts and rigging of a ship laboring in a rough sea. Concussions also occur resembling distant thunder, producing oscillatory movements of surrounding objects, and a tremulous motion of the premises upon which these phenomena occur. Harmonious sounds, as of human voices, and other sounds, resembling those of the fife, drum, trumpet, &c., have been produced without any [illegible]

4th. All the functions [illegible] of the human body and mind are influenced in what appears to be certain abnormal states of the system by causes not [illegible] adequately understood or accounted for. The occult force [illegible] able power frequently interrupts the normal operation of the faculties, suspending sensation and voluntary motion, and reducing the temperature of the body to a death-like coldness and rigidity, and diseases, hitherto considered incurable, have been entirely eradicated by this mysterious agency.

The petitioners proceed to state that two opinions prevail with respect to the origin of these phenomena. One ascribes them to the power and intelligence of departed spirits, operating upon the elements which pervade all material forms; the other rejects this conclusion, and contend that all these results may be accounted for in a rational and satisfactory manner. The memorialists, while thus disagreeing as to the cause, concur in opinion as to the occurrence of the alleged phenomena; and in view of their origin, nature and bearing upon the interests of mankind, demand for them a patient and rigid scientific investigation, and request the appointment of a scientific commission for that purpose.

I have now given a faithful synopsis of this petition, which, however unprecedented in itself, has been prepared with singular ability, presenting the subject with great delicacy and moderation. I make it a rule to present no petition to the Senate which is not respectful in its terms. But, having discharged this duty, I may be permitted to say that the prevalence of this delusion, at this age of the world, amongst any considerable portion of our citizens, must originate, in my opinion, in a defective system of education, or in a partial derangement of the mental faculties, produced by a diseased condition of the physical organization. I cannot, therefore, believe that it prevails to the extent indicated in this petition.

Different ages of the world have had their peculiar delusions. Alchemy occupied the attention of eminent men for several centuries. [illegible]

[illegible]

into Executive Session, and refused to ratify the Gadsden Treaty.

On the 18th, Mr. Cass presented and supported a memorial from the Jewish citizens, asking that efforts may be made to secure religious toleration to Americans in foreign countries.—Referred.

On motion of Mr. Weller, the Homestead Bill was taken up.

Mr. Pettit said that his head and heart both united in giving this bill the warmest support. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution, directing inquiry by the Committee on Military Affairs, into the expediency of allowing the several States to return to the General Government all the flint lock small arms and receive in lieu thereof percussion muskets and rifles, manufactured by us.—Adopted.

The bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, was taken up, debated, and postponed.

At half-past 10 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 4 o'clock the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

On the 19th, the Senate bill, increasing the pay of clerks in the departments, was received from the House with two amendments. The bill was taken up, and the amendments concurred in.

Mr. Everett moved to take up the bill to recompense the discoverer of practical anaesthesia.

Mr. Evans opposed the motion, but it was agreed to.

The bill recites that the discovery has been most beneficial to mankind, and has been used in the naval and military service of the United States, without any compensation to the discoverer. It further recites that Doctors Jackson and Morton, of Boston, and Wells, of Hartford, claim to be said discoverers; and it appropriates $100,000 to be held by the Secretary of the Treasury until the fact, as to who is the real discoverer, be decided by a suit in equity.

Mr. Pettit said that he had the papers before him, he had no doubt but he could satisfy the Senate that this discovery was made as early as 1831, by Doctor Samuel Guthrie, of New York. Dr. Guthrie was now dead, but his heirs were living.

Mr. Rusk mentioned the name of another claimant—Doctor Dickson.

The bill was amended to include other names, and to allow a list of the claims of all other persons, and then passed, yeas 23, nays 13.

The Homestead Bill was then taken up.

Mr. Wade moved to amend the bill by striking out that part which limits the benefits of it to those who at the time of its passage are residents of the United States or Territories.

Mr. Adams said he was opposed to the amendment and also to the bill. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, said this amendment was intended to extend the grant made by the bill not only to all Americans and foreigners now in the United States, but also to all foreigners who may come here, upon their filing declaration of intention to become citizens. To the bill, and especially to this amendment, he was entirely opposed. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Jones's amendment, and the amendment leaving the proportion of the Senate, under the direction of the heads of the Department, were adopted.

After further proceedings the bill was passed—yeas 76, nays 65.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, introduced a bill to enable the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and a State Government, and to provide for the admission of such State into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

On the 19th, the Senate Bill—apportioning lands for the benefit of the Indigent Insane in the several States—was taken up. Mr. Stroll desiring to put it on its passage.

Mr. Boyce moved to lay it on the table. Negatived—yeas 41, nays 91.

Several ineffectual efforts to adjourn were made by the enemies of the bill; and it was finally passed, yeas 81, nays 53.

The bill grants to the several States, for the benefit of indigent insane persons 10,000,000 of acres of land, to be apportioned under the direction of the President of the United States, in the compound ratio of the geographical area and the representation of said States in the House of Representatives, according to the last census. The amount to each is to be invested, and the interest to be applied to the support of the insane.—Adjourned.

On the 20th, the House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill, authorizing the Postmaster General to continue the contracts for carrying mails between Mobile and Montgomery. Passed after two hours were devoted to its consideration.

The House then went into Committee on the Senate's amendment to the West Point Academy bill, and by a vote of 65 against 55 agreed to that one appropriating $20,000 for a Cavalry Exercise Hall.

The Senate's amendment increasing the salaries of the Professor of French and Drawing from $1,500 to $2,000, was disagreed to; and that increasing the salary of the Master of the Sword to $1,200 was retained. The Senate's amendment appropriating $5,000 for Officers' Quarters, was disagreed to.

After further uninteresting proceedings, the Committee rose, when the House concurred in the above named amendment—that relating to the exercise Cavalry Hall was passed by three majority.

Mr. Hastings said, that as he was on the eve of leaving the city, he would not have an opportunity, as he intended, of addressing the House against the Nebraska Bill, and therefore asked leave to print his speech. Consent was granted. Adjourned.

On the 21st, the Senate Bill, to recompense the discoverers of practical Anaesthesia, was taken up, and after some consideration was laid on the table—yeas 82, nays 66.

Mr. McDougal, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with the lowest and best bidder, after the usual advertisement, for the United States mails from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and from New Orleans to San Francisco and back, by the most expeditious and practicable route. The service to be semi monthly, under such directions as may be prescribed by the Postmaster General, or a weekly mail each way, provided the entire cost shall not exceed $200,000 per annum.

Mr. McDougal said that necessity demands there shall be a weekly mail service, and the bill was prepared with much care. In order to give a fair opportunity for its consideration, he moved that the bill be postponed until the first Monday in June. Agreed to.

The House went into Committee on the bill for settling the claims of Richard H. Meade, deceased. These claims involve three or four thousand dollars for losses in Spain, in mercantile transactions, thirty years ago. The Committee rose without coming to a decision. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

General News.

POLITICAL NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The bill transferring the Franklin Railroad to the Cincinnati and Ashtabula Road, was defeated in the Senate by 18 nays to 15 yeas. The Sunbury and Erie Road offered $350,000 (one hundred thousand more bonus,) for the same privilege.

The bill introduced by Mr. Buckalew to restrain the sale of liquor was passed in Committee of the Whole.

The bill to authorize the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad to erect a bridge across the Schuylkill, at Chesnut street, was taken up and postponed.

The supplement to the Act regulating banks has passed finally in the House. One of the amendments rejected was to prevent the issue of notes of a less denomination than $10, after July 4th, 1855. The vote stood yeas 22, nays 63.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA SOAKING TEST.—The Reading Railroad Company are building a lot of new stables at Hamilton and Sixteenth streets, Philadelphia, into which they are introducing water-pipes all through the walls, similar to the manner in which gas pipes are carried through buildings; the main pipe is to be so fixed that a section of hose can be attached to it, and to the nearest plug. There are to be jets all over the inside of the building, so that a single plug and one section of hose will effectually flood every part of it. This seems to be so decided an improvement that it must be generally adopted—it ought to be, for every kind of building, even dwellings should have it, and there could be a key in the yard, or in any part of the house, so that the water could be let on in a few seconds, and would be almost a certain preventive. It would, of course, make a building cost a little more, but the sense of safety which it would afford would be worth all the difference. The rent for such a water permit ought not to be much, for it would very seldom be used, and then would not waste anything like the quantity of water that is now wasted at a fire.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the past week in this city was 217—Adults 84 and children 133.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

MAY be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots
Of DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann St., N. Y.
Of HOTCHKISS & Co., Boston, Mass.
Of MILTON BOULEMET, Mobile, Ala.
Of J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La.
Of HENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore, Md.
Of F. HAGAN & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Of S. W. PEASE, 28 West Sixth St., and 29 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Subscriptions will be received at either of the above mentioned Depots. But the proprietors of the Post hold themselves responsible only for money received directly by themselves, or through their authorized travelling agents.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1854.

REMARKS.—The unfavorable state of the weather early in the week had a tendency to restrict out-of-door operations, but since there has been more activity. Breadstuffs of all descriptions have been in good demand, and since the receipt of the America and Arctic's advices, prices of all descriptions have materially advanced. The Asia's advices, which came to hand on Thursday, have had no effect on the market. The receipts and stocks of both Flour and Grain are unprecedentedly small, and it is probable they will continue small for some time to come, as the stocks in the interior are mostly exhausted. Cotton has been unsettled. Bark is unchanged. Coal is [illegible]

[illegible]

coming forward were previously contracted for and reported. Sales of 4a500 tons No 1 Anthracite at $35, and No 2 at $25 per ton, 6 mos. Scotch Pig is held with more firmness under the late European advices, which note a further advance in Liverpool and Glasgow of 2s. Blooms are firm at [illegible] There is a fair inquiry for Manufactured Iron at steady rates.

LEAD—Is scarce and looking upwards. 400 pigs Virginia sold at 7c per lb, cash, and 200 pigs Spanish at 6½c.

LEATHER—There is a good demand for both Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather at full rates.

LUMBER—There is no change to notice in the market. Some further sales of Laths have been made at $2a2,25 per M, as in quality, and Pickets at $9a9,50 for 4½ feet. Southern Yellow Pine Sap Boards range from $14 to 16 per M feet, with sales. The receipts of all descriptions continue quite moderate.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet during the past week, and prices are unchanged.—Sales of 2,000 bbls New Orleans at [illegible], and 300 hhds Cuba at [illegible], on time.

NAVAL STORES—About 1,300 bbls Rosin sold at $1,87½ for Common, and held for [illegible]. The market has been very quiet, and the sales of Tar and Pitch have mostly been in small lots at our last quotations. Spirits of Turpentine is held less firmly, and sales to a moderate extent have been made at 67a70c per gallon, cash and on time.

OILS—Linseed Oil continues unsettled, and prices rule irregularly. Holders now generally demand $1 per gallon, but small sales have been effected below this quotation; among them, a lot of 1,000 gallons at 95c. Small sales of Winter Lard Oil at 9[illegible]c. Red Oil is scarce and in demand. In Fish Oils limited sales are making at steady prices.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the U. States for the week ending the 17th inst.:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs Bon.
New Bedford	3,220	170	
New London	50	7,950	
Mystic	70	1,400	
Total	3,340	9,520	
Previously	10,901	115,784	1,993,404
From Jan 1 to date	14,241	125,304	1,993,404
Same time last year	18,937	64,392	1,327,550

PLASTER—There is little arriving; and the demand has fallen off. We quote Soft at $4,25 per ton. An import sold at a price kept private.

RICE—There has been an increased demand, and prices are firmer, owing to the advance in Breadstuffs. Sales of 500 tcs at 4¼a4¾c, 4 mos, including some to arrive at the former rate.

SALT—Three imports of ground and fine salt have arrived since our last notice, part of which was to a dealer, and part disposed of on private terms.

SEEDS—There is but little inquiry for Cloverseed; small sales at $4,35a4,75 per 64 lbs. Timothy is worth $3a3,25 per bushel. The market continues bare of Flaxseed, and it is wanted; 100 bags Red Top sold at $3,25.

SPICES—The only transaction reported is a small lot of Pimento at 14½c per lb.

SPIRITS—There is a limited inquiry for Brandy and Gin at former rates. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS, APRIL 22.

[illegible]

Bank Note List.

[illegible]

ALMANAC.

May, 1854.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
29 Saturday,	5 10	6 50	1 45	
30 Sunday,	5 9	6 51	2 43	
1 Monday,	5 7	6 52	3 35	
2 Tuesday,	5 6	6 54	4 26	D. H. M.
3 Wed'day,	5 5	6 55	5 16	First 5 4 31
4 Thursday,	5 4	6 56	6 5	Full 12 10 40
5 Friday,	5 3	6 57	6 55	Last 19 1 35
6 Saturday,	5 2	6 58	7 39	New 26 3 49

Marriages.

☞ Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. Wm. O. Johnstone, of Kensington, Mr. THOMAS H. GALLAGHER, to Miss CATHARINE JONES.

On the 17th ult. by the Rev. Geo. A. Durborow, Mr. WILLIAM BEACH, to Miss MARIA FARRELL, both of this city.

On the 18th ult. by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, G. W. WEAVER, to Miss JULIA, daughter of J. W. Franks, Sr. of this city.

[illegible]

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. J. D. Dudley, Dr. P. J. HOOPES, to Miss LYDIA, daughter of Wm. Even, Esq., all of Delaware county.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Jos. T. Cooper, Mr. ALEXANDER LAMBERT, of Frankford, to Miss ANN JANE, daughter of Jas. Ferguson of Kensington.

On the 19th inst. at Christ Church, by the Rev. Mr. McCrea, CHARLES W. HEMPSTEAD, M. D. of St. Louis, to ELIZABETH C. daughter of the late Thos. Cooper, of this city.

On Easter-day, at Calvary Church, Northern Liberties, by the Rev. Jos. H. Smith, DAVID BASLER, of the Northern Liberties, to MARY A. HARPER, daughter of John Naylor, Esq. of Southwark.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. H. E. Montgomery, Mr. WILLIAM KELLY, to Miss JANE GRIBBIN.

On the 25th of Dec. last, by the Rev. John G. Wilson, Mr. ABRAHAM HENLEY, to Miss SYDNEY CONNELLY, both of Kensington.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, Mr. JOHN MELLROY, to Miss SOPHIA CUNNINGHAM, all of Philadelphia.

On the 10th inst. at the Church of the Assumption, Spring Garden, by the Rev. C. J. H. Carter, Mr. JOHN KEVILL, to Mrs. MARGARET WILSON, both of Norristown.

Deaths.

☞ Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

At Tom's River, Ocean county, N. J. on Wednesday morning, April 12th, of scarlet fever, ANNIE B. daughter of Geo. W. and Lydia B. Cowperthwait, aged 1 year, 3 months and 22 days.

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twenty-five cents a line for the first insertion.
Twenty cents a line for each subsequent insertion.
Double column Advertisements, [illegible]
☞ Payment is required in advance.

CIRCULATION BETWEEN EIGHTY AND NINETY THOUSAND.

☞ Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns, will confer a favor by mentioning that they saw the advertisement in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

TEN THOUSAND PLACES
AND
FORTY COUNTIES,
NOT GIVEN IN ANY OTHER
GAZETTEER.

THOMAS & BALDWIN'S

NEW GAZETTEER OF THE U. STATES. A new and complete Gazetteer of the U. States; giving a full and comprehensive review of the present condition, industry and resources of the American Confederacy: Embracing, also, important Topographical, Statistical and Historical information, from recent and original sources, together with the results of the Census of 1850, and population and statistics, in many cases, to 1853. By Thomas Baldwin & J. Thomas, M. D., with a new and superb map of the United States, engraved on steel. One volume, octavo, 1,400 pages. Price Four Dollars.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The most elaborate, comprehensive and perfect Gazetteer in the United States.—Boston Post.

The editors have been eminently successful in the execution of their comprehensive plan.—New York Tribune.

In fullness, comprehensiveness, compactness, distinctness and accuracy, it is just what such a work should be, and it adds to all those qualities one still more essential, that of freshness.—N. York Courier and Enquirer.

This is the best Gazetteer that has yet been published in this country; it excels in its arrangement, in the elaboration and extent of its information, and in the great care which has been taken to render it as perfect as possible in every department, and in all its details. It contains descriptions of at least ten thousand places that are not to be found in any other Gazetteer. It gives the counties organized since 1850, published nowhere else.—N. Y. Times.

At last we have a Gazetteer of the United States that is really worthy of the name. We have no hesitation in asserting, that this alone can be depended upon as a directory with reference to any and every part of the United States.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

It is unequalled by any book in the United States.—N. Y. Day Book.

Their Gazetteer is, beyond all comparison, the best ever issued; and the fullness and accuracy of its details scarcely leave anything to be desired in a publication of the kind.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Its publishers have spared no pains or expense in its preparation. We recommend this as by far the best, most complete and comprehensive Gazetteer ever published, of this or any other country.—Boston Atlas.

This is unquestionably the most thorough, complete and accurate Gazetteer ever published in this [illegible]

[illegible]

LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO.,
20 North Fourth Street.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LIFE AND SAYINGS.

[illegible]

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

A YEAR WITH THE TURKS;

[illegible]

THE RUSSIAN SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA.

[illegible]

PAPER HANGINGS.
HOWELL & BROTHERS

[illegible]

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE

[illegible]

35,000,000!
SPLENDID CARPETS FOR THE MILLION
HIRAM ANDERSON'S

[illegible]

MRS. HENTZ'S GREAT BOOK!

THE PLANTER'S NORTHERN BRIDE.
BY CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

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INTEREST.
FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

[illegible]

TO YOUNG MEN.

[illegible]

DEAFNESS CURED!!!

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PETERSON'S FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

[illegible]

READY THIS DAY.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS EXAMINED AND EXPLAINED.

JUDGE EDMONDS REFUTED;
OR,
AN EXPOSITION OF THE INVOLUNTARY POWERS AND INSTINCTS OF THE HUMAN MIND.
BY JOHN BOVEE DODS.
AUTHOR OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY IMMORTALITY TRIUMPHANT.

ELEGANTLY BOUND IN CLOTH. PRICE 50 CENTS.

This is no catchpenny affair, no attempt to put down by ridicule and the cry of Humbug, Collusion, &c., what it is unable to do by sound argument, thus strengthening instead of weakening the faith of the believers in that particular delusion which is the rage at the time. But a searching, thorough, calm, and philosophical examination and refutation of the Spirit Manifestations as represented by table tippings, rapping mediums, &c., &c., written in such plain language that a child might understand it, and yet so logical in its arguments, so sound in its deductions, as to defy the ablest critics to deny its conclusions or to refute its reasonings. The author, Dr. Dods, well known to the community by his celebrated work on the Philosophy of Electrical Psychology, has for twenty years made the wonderful powers and capabilities of the human mind his study, and is probably better qualified than any other living man to solve a mystery which has puzzled the brains of the learned, both in this country and in Europe. The so-called Spirit Manifestations had their rise in 1848, in the family of John D. Fox, in this State, and [illegible]

[illegible]

DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers,
Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau Street, New York.

IRON FOUNDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON RAILINGS,

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA AND SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

ZINC PAINTS.

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PALMER'S PATENT LEG.

[illegible]

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TO SELL PICTORIAL AND USEFUL WORKS FOR THE YEAR 1854.

1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR!

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TO PUBLISHERS OF BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c.

[illegible]

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

[illegible]

LIVER COMPLAINT,
JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC, OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

[illegible]

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,

[illegible]

MORE HOME TESTIMONY.

[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

THE OLD CHIMNEY-PLACE.

[illegible]

Selected Articles.

COLT IN THE CAUCASUS.

[illegible]

THE INDIAN MOTHER'S AFFECTION.

[illegible]

A PURSE FOR THE WIFE.

[illegible]

City Scenes.

(After a great deal of coaxing and persuasion, Master Tom is prevailed upon to pay a visit to the dentist. Inconsiderate and vulgar street boys unfortunately pass at the moment, his objections are overcome.)

First Inconsiderate Street Boy.—"Oh crikey! if here ain't a chap goin' to have a grinder out. My eye, what fangs!"

Second Inconsiderate Street Boy.—"Oh, I wouldn't be 'im. Won't there be a scr-r-u-n-n-ch neither!" [And, of course, Master Tom relapses into his previous very obstinate state.]

Wit and Humor.

SPRING CLEANING.

BY A SUFFERER.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,
Of cleaning paint, and scrubbing floors, and scouring far and near;
Heaped in the corners of the room, the ancient dirt lay quiet,
Nor rose up at the father's tread, nor to the children's riot;
But now the carpets are all up, and from the staircase top,
The mistress calls to man and maid to wield the broom and mop.

Where are those rooms, those quiet rooms, the house but now presented,
Wherein we dwelt, nor dreamed of dirt, so cosy and contented?
Alas! they're turned all upside down, that quiet suit of rooms,
With slops and suds, and soap and sand, and tubs and pails and brooms;
Chairs, tables, stands, are standing round at sixes and at sevens,
While wife and housemaids fly about like meteors in heavens.

The parlor and the chamber floor were cleaned a week ago;
The carpets shook, and windows washed, as all the neighbors know;
But still the sanctum had escaped—the table piled with books,
Pens, ink and paper all about, peace in its very looks—
Till fell the women on them all, as falls the plague on men,
And then they vanished all away, books, papers, ink and pen.

And now when comes the master home, as come he must of nights,
To find all things are "set to wrongs" that they have "set to rights,"
When the sound of driving tacks is heard, though the house is far from still,
And the carpet woman on the stairs, that harbinger of ill,
He looks for papers, books or bills, that all were there before,
And sighs to find them on the desk, or in the drawer no more.

And then he grimly thinks of her who set this fuss afoot,
And wishes she were out at sea, in a very leaky boat.
He meets her at the parlor door, with hair and cap awry,
With sleeves tucked up, and broom in hand, defiance in her eye;
He feels quite small, and knows full well there's nothing to be said,
So holds his tongue, and drinks his tea, and sneaks away to bed.

Questions in Geology.—Question. What is a dangerous formation? Answer. Traps.

Q. What caused oyster shells on the top of the Alleghanies? A. Oysters.

Q. Who do you understand by Gneiss? A. A brother's daughter.

Q. What color is produced by Wacke? A. Black and blue.

Q. What is meant by boulder? A. The comparative of bold.

Q. Where are fissures found? A. Near the Seine.

Q. What remarkable fissure in San Francisco. A. Alexina.

Mineralogy.—Q. What forms pudding-stone? A. Peach and Cherry pits.

Q. Grin'-stones? A. Sardonyx.

Q. What stone used in Irish manufactures? A. The Blarny stone.

Q. What mineral frequently used by Germans? A. Onyx.

Chemistry.—Q. What is Prussian-blue? A. A drunken Dutchman.

Q. What is precipitate? A. Santa Anna's retreat.

Q. What is Ultra Marine? A. Commodore Stockton.

Q. What chemist is not to believed? A. Liebig.

Q. What chemical products formed a considerable article of trade in California at one time? A. Oxydes.

Q. What exchanged for? A. Bullion.

Metallurgy.—Q. What is the best copper? A. "Superior copper."

Q. What is brass? A. Assurance.

Q. What is lead? A. An animal production.

Q. Why? A. Because it is found in pigs.

Q. How do you try the temper of iron? A. By making it steel.

Q. What is cast steel? A. A kind of soap.

Q. By what people is it not known? A. Castillians.

Electricity.—Q. What is a "battery?" A. Grounds for indictment.

Q. How is a battery charged? A. By fines and costs.

Q. How do you give a shock? A. By calling a lady an "old maid."

Q. What is a positive pole? A. Kosciusko.
—San Diego (Cal.) Herald.

The New Gudgeons.—The following dialogue, which actually took place some years since, between an old lady, who had much confidence in professionals, and a learned but eccentric clergyman, goes to strengthen a conviction already strong in many minds, viz: that human nature is gullible:

"Now, parson, as you are a man of much learning, I want to ask you what became of the eleven days, when old style was altered to new?"

"Well, well, madam, you know this world is hung on two great gudgeons—"

"Indeed, sir! well, what then?"

"Well, it had been turning round on the two gudgeons a great while, and they got worn out and it broke down."

"Do tell me if it did?"

"Yes, marm. Well, after the world broke down, all the people turned to and put in new gudgeons, and set it going again; and it took 'em just eleven days!"

The old lady was abundantly satisfied, and would have given to the learned gentleman the degree of bachelor of science, without further examination.—Lynn News.

A New Botanical Family.—When the great American aloe, belonging to Mr. Van Rensellear, of Albany, having been in New York on exhibition, was on its way up the river, under the care of the gardener or keeper, a gentleman, struck with the beauty of the plant, made many inquiries regarding it. In the course of the passage, the inquirer remarked:—

"That plant belongs to the cactus family, does it not, sir?"

"No, sir, it belongs to the Van Rensellear family," was the reply.

Saucy.—The celebrated Whitson, dining with lady Jekyll, she asked why woman was made out of a rib?

"Indeed, my lady," replied he, "I don't know, except it was because the rib is the crookedest part of the body."

A Nautical Novel Condensed.—Gulf of Mexico; small ship; young man; very interesting; very romantic; black glossy curls; aquiline features; florid complexion; commanding figure; black clouds; pipe all hands to quarters; storm coming on; very dangerous; all hands to the pumps; there goes the jib; masts cut away; storm clearing; all hands pumped; monster ship in the distance; very suspicious black flag; skull and cross-bones; pirate; sailors fearful; young man determined; bound to die or perish in the attempt; armed to the teeth; addresses the sailors; great enthusiasm; flag of the free; die for our country; pirate approaches; hundred guns; pirate captain; big whiskers; crew all fiends; call for a surrender; young man scorns; broadside; female shrieks on board the pirate ship; beauty in distress; young man vows vengeance; young man's ship sinking; flag shot off; nails it to the mast; crew leave in boats; board the pirate; terrific combat; seven pirates attack boatswain; kills two with a chaw of tobacco; throws others overboard; sharks around vessel; young man kills pirate captain; pirates give in; shouts tremendous; victory; young man rushes into cabin; finds young lady nearly dead; brings her to; falls in love; papers discovered; young man son of nobleman; young lady rich heiress; tells her story; was stolen away by gipsies; sold to pirate captain; heaven sent young man; preserved; falls on her knees; young man embraces her; sailors get drunk; marriage at sea; life on the ocean wave; ship in port; young man promoted; the land of liberty; Yankee Doodle!—Finis.

An Honest Confession.—The following story was recently told us by a clerical friend, which struck us at the time as being "too good to be lost:"

A reverend brother in a "down east" State, was brought up in an ecclesiastical council to answer some grave charges of immoral and unchristian practice. He assumed an air of indignation and "injured innocence" at the allegation, and went personally to his friends in the parish inviting them to come to the trial and see for themselves how virtue could triumph over malignant persecution.

The day of trial at length came. The church was crowded, and the examination of witnesses began. As the case advanced, fact after fact of the most convincing character was brought out in the testimony; and when the whole evidence was in, the defendant arose and said:

"I confess that the character of the testimony adduced on this trial, as it has advanced, has somewhat staggered me in the belief of my innocence, and now that it is summed up, I have come to the conclusion that I have been mistaken. And, on the whole, I think you will be doing but simple justice in turning me out of the church—and you can do it as soon as you please."

Patent Medicine.—The following certificate to the efficacy of Patent Pills is taken from the Sunday Mercury:

"I, John Lubberlie, was supposed to be in the last stage of consumption in the year '48, suffering the same time under severe attack of rheumatism, liver complaint, gravel, dropsy, and cholera morbus. Simultaneously, also, I took the yellow fever and small pox. The latter assuming the chronic form of scrofula, completely destroyed my lungs, liver, spinal marrow, nervous system, and the entire contents of my cranium. I got so low, that I did not know my brother-in-law, when he came to borrow some money. For three months I swallowed nothing but twenty packages of Kunkelhausen's pills, which effected an immediate cure in two weeks. Sworn and subscribed, &c., &c.

"P. S.—My late uncle, Bacchus Pettinger, was afflicted so long with the gout (contracted by living too much on bear's meat and alligator's eggs,) that his life became a burden to him. He took only four boxes of said pills, and life was a burden to him no longer."

Smart Girl.—A young gentleman of Killkenny, meeting a handsome milkmaid near the parade, said:—

"What will you take for yourself and milk, my dear?"

"Yourself and a golden ring, sir," replied the girl.

Miscellaneous.

Horseback Exercise.—Riding on horseback is, perhaps, of all others, the most manly, elegant and efficient form of exercise. In the first place it cannot be taken without being out of doors; then it enables you to breathe a larger amount of fresh air than if walking, because you pass through a greater space in less time, and consequently a greater number of layers, or rather sections of fresh air, come in contact with the nostrils, with less fatigue. Another advantage is, that all the muscles of the body are exercised in moderation, and, to a certain extent, equally so. And then again, while thus exercising, and while every step forward gives you a fresh draught of pure out-door air, the mind is entertained by every variety of objects, new things being constantly presented. The only thing to be guarded against, is a feeling of chilliness; this is essential, for every chill is an injury; whether a man be sick or well, a chill must necessarily be succeeded by a fever, and fever is disease.

Horseback exercise, to be highly beneficial, should be active—a "hand-gallop," or a trot; and, if practicable, a different road should be travelled every day, so that the mind may be diverted by novelties, and thus compelled away from bodily ailments.

The English, as a nation, are a stout, robust, hearty race. The nobility have a long list of names who have lived to the age of seventy, eighty, and even ninety years; but horseback exercise with them is a national amusement; many of them make a ride on horseback as much a matter of course as a daily dinner. Almost the only gentleman seen on horseback in New Orleans, is the English merchant, showing the power of a national habit, and its influence abroad, as well as at home.

If parents could be made to comprehend the full advantages of a constant breathing of pure air to their children, and would be at pains to impress their young minds with its high importance; were they to pay more attention to their physical training, requiring them to take active exercise, for hours, every day, on foot and on horseback, there would be some probability that, notwithstanding the heats and impurities of a city atmosphere, these children would grow up in healthfulness, and live to a good old age, instead of paling away, as they do, long before their prime, growing prematurely old, from a constitution blasted in the bud.—Journal of Health.

Unconscious Influence.—It may be a question which is the wiser, but not the happier—he who strives against every form of wrong, seeking directly to destroy error and root out ignorance, or he who quietly, by the force of examples of beauty, unconsciously soothes and harmonizes the perturbed spirits and unhallowed passions of those around him into unison with his own higher and purer nature.

CONVERSATIONAL POWERS OF EMINENT MEN.

[illegible]

... the substitution of the fashionable Dutch game of snick-a-snee. This, according to Parke Godwin, is a game in which "each party had his pantaloons nailed to a bench, took a caseknife in his hand and went at it, he that came out alive being in the right." This would certainly be an improvement upon the present mode, which allows the challenged party the advantage of naming such weapons as he is most skilled in; snick-a-snee would place them on an equality—there could be no advantage of one over the other, except in the texture of his trowsers.

For the Young.

THE EYE, THE SEAT OF VISION.

Q. What is meant by the "retina of the eye?"

A. The net work, which lines the back of the eye, is called the retina.

Q. Does light admitted through the pupil to the retina produce vision?

A. Yes; provided the light enter in sufficient quantity.

Q. What in that portion of the eye called which in some persons is blue, in others gray or hazel?

A. It is called the iris.

Q. In the centre of the iris is a circular black spot, what is this called?

A. It is called the pupil. But the spot is not a black substance, but an aperture, which appears black only because the chamber within it is dark. It is, properly speaking the window of the eye, through which light is admitted, which strikes on the retina.

Q. Why are some persons near-sighted?

A. Because the cornea of their eye is so prominent, that the image of distant objects is formed before it reaches the retina; and, therefore, is not distinctly seen.

Q. What is meant by the "cornea of the eye?"

A. All the outside of the visible part of the eye-ball.

Q. What sort of glasses do near-sighted persons wear?

A. If the cornea be too convex (or projecting,) the person must wear double concave glasses, to counteract it.

Q. What is meant by "double concave glasses?"

A. Glasses hollowed-in on both sides.

Q. Where is the image of objects formed, if the cornea be too convex?

A. If the cornea be too convex, the image of a distant object is formed in the vitreous humore of the eye, and not on the retina.

Q. What is the use of double concave spectacle glasses?

A. To cast the image further back, in order that it may be thrown upon the retina and become visible?

Q. Why are old people far-sighted?

A. Because the humors of their eyes are dried up by age; in consequence of which, the cornea sinks in, or becomes flattened.

Q. Why does the flattening of the cornea prevent persons seeing objects which are near?

A. Because the cornea is too flat, and the image of near objects is not completely formed, when their rays reach the retina; in consequence of which, the image is imperfect and confused.

Q. What sort of glasses do old people wear?

A. As their cornea is not sufficiently convex, they must use double convex glasses, to enable them to see objects near at hand.

Q. What sort of glasses are "double convex spectacle glasses?"

A. Glasses which curve outwards on both sides.

Q. What is the use of double convex spectacle glasses?

A. To shorten the focus of the eye, and bring the image of distant objects upon the retina.

Q. Why do near-sighted persons bring objects close to the eye, in order to see them?

A. Because the distance between the front and back of the eye is so great, that the image of distant objects is formed in front of the retina; but when objects are brought near to the eye, their image is thrown further back, and made to fall on the retina.

Q. Why do old people hold objects far off, in order to see them better?

A. Because the distance between the front and back of their eyes is not great enough; when, however, objects are held further off, it compensates for this defect; and a perfect image is formed on the retina.

Q. Why are hawks able to see such an immense way off?

A. Because they have a muscle in the eye, which enables them to flatten their cornea, by drawing back the crystalline lens.

This muscle is called the Marsupium.

Q. Why can hawks see objects within half an inch of their eye, as well as those a long way off?

A. Because their eyes are furnished with a flexible bony rim, which throws the cornea forward, and makes the hawk near-sighted ...

Agricultural.

HINTS FOR PRACTICAL MEN.

[illegible]

... drawing dampness from below upward. The porosity of finely comminuted earth enables it to condense the extremely diffused particles of water as they exist in the dryest common atmosphere. Soils dried artificially, first in a stove and then under an exhausted bell glass, on being again exposed to the atmosphere take from it from ten to twenty per cent. of their weight of water, according to their quality. How much of this atmospheric water the thirsty rootlets of agricultural plants can absorb, and literally pump out, by the direct rays of the sun acting upon their curling leaves, neither agricultural meteorology nor chemistry informs us. We suspect, however, that no soil can draw from the atmosphere in dry weather, either by condensation from dews or otherwise, water enough to meet the wants of any cereal, legume, or other common plant. By showers, the watering pot, or other irrigation, water must be conveyed into the soil; and the subsoil, which looks in the direction of all our wells and springs, will yield water, if one makes the right arrangement to draw it up from below. What Mr. Young says about dews yielding "a black earth fine enough for the pabulum or food of plants," is an obvious error into which he has fallen by following some writer who was incompetent to do justice to the subject. Dew is the purest distilled water that nature anywhere forms. It does not fall, like rain and snow, some distance through the atmosphere, but is formed at the point of contact where invisible vapor touches a cold body, like a glass filled with ice-water, the outer leaves on a forest tree, or those of grass in a meadow where the dews are most abundant. Very little dew falls on a summer fallow, a dry road, or on sand, which cool very slowly after sundown.

CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.

The old practice of hilling up corn and potatoes, is discarded by the best cultivators.—Still, there are some who yet cling to the old ways, that might be of benefit in a wet and humid climate, where a necessity exists for raising the plants up out of a superabundant moisture. But, in a climate like ours, where long continued droughts parch up the earth, as they frequently do in many sections, the flat culture, with planting on or below the surface, is the better plan. Where the soil is well underdrained and subsoiled, potatoes planted below the surface, without any hilling, succeed the best. In such situations, the superabundance of rain passes down through the earth, leaving its ammonia and other fertilizing principles for the benefit of the growing plants, while in the dryest weather the roots of the plants search their food so deeply in the generous soil that they keep in a vigorous condition.

We find in the last volume of the "Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society," some remarks of Prof. Coppock, before the Erie County Agricultural Society, that are worthy of consideration. In remarking that we need to husband by deep tillage, &c., all the moisture we can for the sustenance of our plants, he adds:—"Hence we require flat culture and flat or sunken garden beds, with a deep and permeable soil, that shall catch and oblige to pass through it every summer shower."

His method of cultivation he gives as follows:—"In the culture of potatoes, after the land is thoroughly ploughed, and harrowed smooth, I plant with the spade, thus:—Strain a line, if convenient, North and South; a man puts in his spade spit deep, say seven inches; the first earth he scatters; he then steps back, and at about twenty inches he puts in the spade to the same depth. The soil thus raised, covers the first planted, the third covers the second, &c. A boy to drop the cut potatoes, two eyes to a hole, will attend very well to three lines. Thus you will perceive they are sure to be at equal depth, at equal width, about three feet, and in perfect line. The field planted, a light harrow is passed over it, and again in the course of eight or ten days, disturbing the first growth of weeds, and keeping the surface mellow. After the plants are up, run a cultivator through once in ten days, until they are in blossom, when, after that, they should not be disturbed. With such culture I have had great success, and the cost has not exceeded $6 per acre, exclusive of seed."

The hilling of potatoes, at the time of hoeing, is not only useless, but positively injurious. Injurious in warding off the moisture, but more so in disarranging the economy of the plant. All who have harvested potatoes will have noticed, that different varieties set their tubers differently. While some kinds are huddled together and near the surface, others are deeper in the soil and more scattered in and around the hill. If left to itself, in good and generous soil, the plant sets its tubers at their natural distance from the surface, and in that position where they will receive the elements necessary for their growth to the best advantage. So it is with the roots of the plant that ramble about the soil for sustenance for the whole plant. Hence, when we hill up the plants at hoeing time, we cover the roots and the incipient tubers to an unnatural depth, and the plant is obliged to expand a portion of its energies to overcome this unnatural state, forced upon it, which of course retards the full development of ...

[illegible]

... time, among the things that were, and were now so far off that he couldn't count the rows. He was, as Plautus would say, reductus ad inopiam—in Yankee parlance, "hard up." But Fortune favors the brave. It happened that a friend of ours dropped in the next day at the counting-house of the Barings. Mr. Bates, with brightening face, hailed him, and made known his difficulty. "You are safe," was the response; "if I live to get home you shall have even a bigger ear than you have promised."

Our friend G—— soon returned, and straightway wrote to Messrs. Rogers & Reynold, of Lafayette, Ind., telling the story, and begging them, for the honor of the country, to come to the rescue, and turn the tables on Lord John, showing him what Yankees could do. In the July following Mr. G—— received, by express from Lafayette, a nicely arranged box containing six ears of horse-tooth corn, two of which had twenty-nine rows, two thirty-one, and two thirty-two. The box was forthwith addressed to "J. Bates, Esq., care of Messrs. Baring, Bro. & Co., ship, by Black Ball Line, care of the Liverpool House." It reached its destination and Lord John Russell, first Lord of the Treasury, third son of the late Duke of Bedford, by the second daughter of George Viscount Torrington, and lineal descendant of Lord William Russell, the martyr of liberty, "acknowledged the corn." The dinner was won. Joshua Bates did not perpetrate a "Yankeeism," and the British Museum holds the trophy. Vive la Republique!—N. Y. Courier.

Asparagus Seed for Coffee.—Liebig says that asparagus contains, in common with tea and coffee, a principle which he calls "taurine," and which he considers essential to the health of those who do not take strong exercise. Taking the hint from Baron Liebig, a writer in the London Gardeners' Chronicle was led to test asparagus as a substitute for coffee. He says: "The young shoots I first prepared were not agreeable, having an alkaline taste. I then tried the ripe seeds; these, roasted and ground, make a full-flavored coffee, not easily distinguishable from fine Mocha. The seeds are easily freed from the berries by drying them in a cool oven, and then rubbing them on a sieve."

In good soils, asparagus yields seeds abundantly; and if they are charged with "taurine," and identical with the seeds of the coffee plant, asparagus coffee may be grown in the United States at less than half the cost per pound of the article now so largely imported.

For Housekeepers.

ENGLISH RECEIPTS.

Lady Sunderland's Pudding.—Beat up the yolks of eight eggs with the whites of three; add then five tablespoonfuls of flour, with half a nutmeg, and put them into a pint of cream. Butter the insides of some small basins, fill them half full, and bake them an hour. When done, turn them out, and pour over them melted butter mixed with wine and sugar.—Henderson.

Cheap Pudding.—Mix well in a pan, mould, or dish, half a pound of well-soaked rice, four ounces of moist sugar, two quarts of milk, two ounces of clean dripping, and a quarter of a pound of currants. Bake it with the bread.—Johnson.

Boiled Apple Pudding.—Pare and cover some very good baking apples; parboil them, make a good common paste, roll it out, and put it in a cloth; inclose your apples in it when cool, adding a sufficient quantity of sugar, with a lump of butter, a little lemon, a clove or two, or a small quantity of grated nutmeg, as you may fancy. Tie it up close, and boil it in plenty of water. If not very large an hour and a half will do.—Leslie.

The Olio.

[illegible]

... spelt the word Ma-nai-yunk, rhyming with Pe-nai-yunk, with the accent strongly on the middle syllable.

Barry Cornwall.—All our readers have of course heard of Barry Cornwall, but all may not know the origin of the poetical signature. The poet's real name is Bryan Waller Procter, which by a transposition of the letters, becomes Barry Cornwall—Toper. Had the letter r been wanting, we should have had Barry Cornwall—Poet; a singularly applicable anagram. But ill-luck and his sponsors spoiled the coincidence, and he has but the satisfaction of knowing that he came very near being born a poet.—Boston Post.

The Riddler.

BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 62 letters.

My [illegible], was a distinguished novelist.
My [illegible], was a celebrated poet.
My [illegible], was a celebrated philosopher.
My [illegible], was a celebrated poet.
My [illegible], was the first inventor of steam boats.
My [illegible], invented the art of printing.
My [illegible], was a printer, philosopher and statesman.
My [illegible], is a distinguished Circassian.
My [illegible], was a celebrated orator.
My [illegible], was a distinguished Swiss.
My [illegible], was one of the seven wise men of Greece.
My [illegible], was a poet.
My [illegible], was an astronomer.
My [illegible], is a celebrated Hungarian General.
My [illegible], was a King of Naples.
My [illegible], was a King of Denmark.
My [illegible], was a French General.
My [illegible], was a Marshal of France.
My [illegible], was a distinguished French General.
My [illegible], was a great orator and statesman.
My [illegible], was a great divine.
My [illegible], is a distinguished novelist.
My whole is the name and location of a popular and flourishing Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 62 letters.

My [illegible], makes cloth.
My [illegible], is a collection of water.
My [illegible], is a part of the body.
My [illegible], is more willingly.
My [illegible], is a part of a day.
My [illegible], is a shrub.
My [illegible], is a collection of beasts.
My [illegible], is to respect.
My [illegible], belong to fish.
My [illegible], is a tooth.
My [illegible], is a frame.
My whole is a great event mentioned in the Bible.
Winchester, Tenn.

CHARADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

My first is trodden under foot,
And seeks a lowly place,
Yet oft for ornament it serves,
Beneath a gilded vase.

My next, when ruffled by the breeze,
Waves low its golden head,
Though oft it is an ugly face,
Is often made to bread.

Within my third one letter more
Insert, and at its shrine
The World in humble homage bends,
And think its power divine.

My whole, when blessed with loving smile
Is shadowings of Heaven—
The brightest, sweetest, dearest boon
To erring mortals given.

C. D. ALLAN

PROBLEM.

From an equilateral triangle of 20 feet on a side, I wish to cut off ¼ of it by running a line from one of the angles to the opposite side. Required—the length of said line?

CONUNDRUMS.

☞ Why is a lady waiting for her lover like one who expects a letter? Ans.—Because they are both waiting for the male (mail)

☞ What is the difference between a deserter and a hog-pen? Give it up? Ans.—One flees from headquarters, and the other is the head quarters of fleas.

☞ When is the soup likely to run out of the saucepan? Ans.—When there's a leek in it.

CURIOSITIES.

☞ A lock of hair from the head of a discourse.
☞ A mortise made in a beam of light.
☞ The brush which fancy paints with.
☞ A hat which a man lost in hurrying off the stage of action.
☞ A picture of the blacksmith who mended a broken bow.
☞ A drop of blood which flowed from wounded spirits.
☞ An autobiography of the man of the moon.
☞ A likeness of the woman who never wanted the last word.
☞ A tooth from the mouth of the Nile.
☞ The lamp by which Patrick Henry's feet were guided.
☞ A rafter which was blown from a piece of mind.
☞ A man who had his teeth knocked out by a striking likeness.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

Tren-da-on-my-phil-i-pi-ne-tras-i-a-me-mee-

BIBLICAL ENIGMA.

The sweet Psalmist of Israel.

CHARADE.—Grace Greenwood.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.—[illegible]